

In this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, may I bring you the message from the Secretary-General:

United Nations Day has become a universally recognized time for celebration and reflection on the state of the world.

Today we all live in a global context. Societies which once felt able to stand alone, now see themselves interlocked with others. The great goals of peace, development and democracy increasingly are understood to require greater multilateral effort.

Without peace, nothing is possible. Without development, societies cannot look forward to the future. Without democracy, progress will not rest securely on a foundation of popular participation and commitment.

In the coming year, the United Nations calls upon the peoples and governments of the world to take charge of the development effort. This year, we shall review progress on the agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on environment and development held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We shall also continue to implement the decisions reached at the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in 1993.

At the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Copenhagen 1995, we meet to find solutions to the development crisis faced by all nations, rich and poor. At the Fourth International Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September 1995, we meet to discuss the special role of women in development.

This year, as we prepare for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, let us recall the opening words of the charter: "We the peoples of the United Nations \* \* \*." We—all of us—are the United Nations. The United Nations is now, and increasingly will be, what we choose to make of it.

Knowledge about the United Nations is thus ever-more important for people everywhere. With the active commitment of people, the United Nations can continue to play its indispensable role for peace and security, social and economic progress, and global human development.

Let us take up the challenge of the next fifty years. It is in our power to use the United Nations as a force for fundamental transformation to a world of peace and enduring prosperity.

Let this day be the starting point for taking your United Nations on the road to the future.

This concludes the message from the Secretary-General.

I believe it is in the spirit of United Nations Day 1994 to say that fostering harmony through understanding among the peoples of the world continues to be the principal mission of the United Nations; that is so today even more than in the past. The year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations offers a unique opportunity for governments, peoples and institutions around the world to set aside social, racial, political and religious differences and initiate a real and productive dialogue on the burning problems of the world as we move towards a new century. On this day, United Nations Day 1994, let us rededicate our energies and join our forces towards this goal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

#### DEFEAT OF THE BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this has not been a good day for the United States. I cannot imagine any piece of legislation that could have been offered

in the Senate which would do this country more good than this balanced budget amendment which was defeated today, defeated by one vote.

Mr. President, we cannot keep on as we are. We have not balanced this budget but one time in 32 years—eight times in 64 years. How are we going to change it? We are putting a burden on our children and our grandchildren that is unbearable. It is not fair to this generation or the next generation that we permit this to happen.

The best way we can stop this spending—and the Congress is intent on spending—is to adopt a balanced budget amendment. We passed a statute years ago, and before the end of that year—Harry Byrd was the author of it—the Congress had gone beyond and spent more than that statute permitted. The only way under the Sun you are going to stop this spending—the only way, I repeat—is to pass a constitutional amendment to mandate—to mandate, to make—the Congress balance the budget. That is the only way you are going to stop it.

We refused to pass that today. We turned it down. I hope the American people will study this question and see what happened and bring pressure on this Congress to do what it ought to do, and that is to pass this amendment when it comes up again. And it will come up again. It will come up again probably this session. It may not pass again this session. It will come up again next session. But I predict it will pass either this session or next session. It has to pass if we are going to stop this spending. It has to pass if we are going to save this country from financial ruin. I hope people rise up and demand that such action be taken.

Mr. President, let me pay tribute before I yield the floor to Senator DOLE, the majority leader, and Senator LOTT, the assistant majority leader, for their leadership throughout this fight.

I also wish to commend Senator HATCH, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the fine job he did, and Senator SIMON, who joined him as one of the principal authors, and Senator CRAIG, from Idaho, who did such a herculean job in trying to get this amendment passed, and Senator HEFLIN from Alabama, who was prominent in pushing this amendment. They all deserve to be commended. I thank all Senators who voted for it, but I especially wish to thank the leaders whose names I just mentioned. I also want to commend the staff of Senator HATCH for their exemplary and dedicated work on this legislation, Sharon Prost, Shawn Bentley, and Larry Block. Additionally, Damon Tobias of Senator CRAIG's office was tireless in his efforts to assist during consideration of this measure and too I commend Thad Strom, my chief counsel on the Judiciary Committee for his able assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

#### TRIBUTE TO BILL GARDINER

Mr. HEFLIN. I rise today with much sorrow to lament the passing of my great friend Bill Gardiner, who passed away on February 21, 1995 at the age of 68. William F. Gardiner, Sr., was my chief of staff in charge of my Alabama offices.

The U.S. Marine Corps has as its motto the latin words "Semper Fidelis," which mean "Always Faithful." These words are descriptive and indicative of the spirit and life of Bill Gardiner. He was always faithful to his principles and to his friends. He also possessed the unfailing values of hard work, patriotism, and spirituality.

He loved politics. He relished being in the political arena as much as anyone I have ever known. He enjoyed the bonding that brings people with common likes, dislikes, feelings, philosophies, and goals together. He thrived on the excitement of politics. He especially delighted in political gatherings. On many occasions, he would stay up all night cooking meat for a barbecue or some other event where politicians would gather.

He believed politics and public service were ways to bring about improvements in the quality of life of all people; a way to increase the standards of living for our citizens; a means of rectifying wrongs and injustices; and a way of improving the future for generations that would follow. These principles were his guideposts in his own public service.

As mayor of the city of Tuscumbia, AL he took a leadership role in improving its educational system. He used Federal money and programs to benefit the citizens of his community in many different ways, such as substituting decent and good housing for shacks in blighted areas and providing homes for the elderly. He expanded and improve the infrastructure of the city. Every municipal service, including police protection and fire-fighting, improved under his leadership.

He loved to be kidded about "Gardiner's Lake." A short time after he became mayor, a body of water was named for him. For generation after generation in Tuscumbia, every time a big rain came, a deep dip in Cave Street near the football stadium would become flooded with water that made traffic impassable for several days. Many of his friends kidded him about this body of water and jokingly named it "Gardiner's Lake." He vowed to eliminate this, and he soon did with superb drainage engineering. He made many other vast improvements to his city during his years as mayor.

He made mistakes like all of us do. At one point, he was persuaded to carry out an urban renewal program in the center of the city. Parking was substantially reduced, water fountains and pools were established, and a beautification project was created with a fish pond and series of flag poles at the Palace drugstore corner. Some wag soon labeled this project "Three Flags

Over Palace." There were so many complaints about the loss of parking, the program was soon abandoned. Bill wasn't alone, however, because many mayors had the same unpleasant experience with urban renewal projects.

His year and a half as president of the Alabama League of Municipalities was a period he really cherished. He had sincere affection for mayors and councilmen from all over the State and they loved him in return. When he became my chief of staff, he renewed his closeness with the Alabama League of Municipalities and would come to Washington with Municipal groups for conferences with the National League of Cities. He was always in attendance at the State conventions of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

Bill and I went through many campaigns together. He was my campaign manager in my election for chief justice and my three elections for U.S. Senate. No one could ever hope to have a greater friend. In the words of the 66th Psalm, "We went through fire and through water." He was like a brother to me. His service as my chief of staff was superb. He was my eyes and ears in Alabama. I will indeed miss his outstanding judgment and motivation.

Bill spent approximately 35 years in public service, either as a public official or as my chief of staff.

He loved his friends and was always loyal to them. We know that loyal people themselves inspire loyalty among others, and Bill leaves behind many who were loyal to him. A great many of them were present at his funeral on February 23, 1995 at the First United Methodist Church in Tusculum. Those who attended, as well as many others who could not, were a testament to the kind of man that he was and to the kind of persons which he surrounded himself and depended on.

At the visitation the night before the funeral thousands of people came to the funeral home to express their affection to his family and pay their respects to him. People were lined up for blocks to get into the funeral home. Members of my staff who were there told me they waited in line for 2 hours in order to speak to his family. In the line were people from every walk of life, including farmers, garbage truck drivers, street cleaners, policemen, bankers, and government officials.

He was a fine family man. He loved to attend family reunions. He would tell me well in advance of a family reunion, "Now mark that period down because I will be gone." He would gather at family reunions with members of his family who had grown up in Farley, AL and reflect upon their younger days, imparting to the younger members of the family a spirit of unity and a desire to be of help to everyone.

He was completely devoted to his wonderful wife Betsy and their children, and he always put them first and foremost in his thoughts. Betsy's understanding always helped Bill in so many ways. She seemed to always

know the right thing to say and do at the right time. She knew how to bring out the best in him. I firmly believe that his wonderful trait of loyalty was reinforced by her own loyalty to him. As his grandchildren grow and learn more about their "Big Daddy," they will be very proud of him.

At his funeral, as we said goodbye to Bill Gardiner, many of us were wondering silently how we would get along without him. We will really never find anyone to take his place. But we must persevere and be guided by his spirit of being always faithful. After all, that funeral was just as much a celebration of the life of a wonderful friend and family man who was an inspiration to all who knew him. We are all better because Bill Gardiner came our way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the Senate made a mistake today in rejecting the balanced budget amendment. But make no mistake, that issue will be before the Senate before very long again. In failing by a single vote, the Senate rejected the overwhelming demand of the American people, as expressed in last November's election, that we need to exercise restraint in a constitutional context to live within our means. Today, on the motion for reconsideration entered by the majority leader, the procedural posture is now established so that the Senate can take up the issue again at any time.

It is my prediction that the American people will respond to today's vote by a forceful declaration to the 34 Senators who voted against the balanced budget amendment that the American people want the balanced budget amendment passed. The procedure of the Senate is such that, if any one of those 34 Senators changes his or her mind, the amendment may be brought again to the floor of the Senate on short notice, giving Senators an opportunity to be present so all may express themselves, and the amendment could be passed.

So my request, my plea to the American people, is to let your representatives, your U.S. Senators, the Senators who represent you in the U.S. Senate, know what your feelings are. A number of the Senators had been expected to vote in favor of the balanced budget amendment based upon prior votes or upon prior statements. I do not challenge in any way, shape, or form the good faith of any Senator who voted, in any respect, in any way. But there were six Senators who had previously voted in favor of the amendment and today voted against it. Those six Senators previously expressed themselves forcefully in favor of the principles of the balanced budget amendment, suggesting at least some indication of a favorable disposition. It is my thought that if their constituents express themselves, that there may well be a change of heart. Beyond that, there are 20 other U.S. Senators who might be persuaded to have a shift of position,

based upon the will of the American people.

I do believe the principle behind the balanced budget amendment is sound. I do not say so lightly, because changing the Constitution of the United States is a very major act. But it has been demonstrated that not only the Congress of the United States, but the people of the United States, need a discipline to have a framework which requires us to live within our means. Every State has to live within its means—every county, every city, and every individual. If you and I do not live within our means, we wind up in a bankruptcy court. Within the context of the need for economy, constituents now come to us—and I am sure you, Mr. President, have had the same response in your State of Oklahoma as I have in my State of Pennsylvania—people are no longer asking for increases or even cost-of-living adjustments. But in many cases, they are saying, "Do not make the cut too big." In other cases, they are saying, "Do not zero out the program all the way in this year."

I think that mental attitude is very important. I think this amendment would have been a good thing for America, to have that kind of discipline imposed.

Mr. President, in the absence of any other Senator in the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent I may proceed up to 10 minutes for the purpose of introducing legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is so recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the introduction of S. 488 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. INHOFE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). The Senator from Oklahoma.

#### THE DEFICIT

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, during the time that I was privileged to sit in the chair, some comments were made that I think should be responded to.

A comment was made that we are doing something constructively about the deficit today. Reference was made that President Clinton's budget was dramatically cutting the deficit.

I was reminded of an article that anyone can find, if they wanted to get last December's Reader's Digest. It was called "Budget Baloney." In this article, they talked about how politicians refer to cutting deficits as if somehow they are going to bring the deficit and the debt under control. They used this example. They said if a guy has \$5,000 but he wants a \$10,000 car, all he does is say, "Well, I really want a \$15,000 car, and I have effectively taken a \$10,000 car and, therefore, cut the deficit by \$5,000."